

HSP3M- Chapter 3 Homework Questions

Pg 45 #1-2

1. Define the primary concern or interest of psychology

To study behavior and mental processes, and the factors that influence these processes.

2. Create a timeline that shows the emergence of the six branches of psychology discussed in this chapter. On the timeline, record the main idea of each branch

Structuralism: Complex perceptions can be raised through basic sensory information. Introspective descriptions and experiments on sensation, perception and attention probed the workings of the mind (inner workings of the mind)

Functionalism: people adapt their behaviors to meet the needs of their surroundings

Psychoanalysis: uncover patients unconscious thoughts by encouraging them to discuss their background, feelings and experiences with a trained psychologist. Behavior problems stem from unconscious thoughts and memories

Behaviorism- all behavior responses are the result of environmental stimuli

Humanism: people are able to take control of their own lives

Cognitive Psychology: study of mental processes involved in learning, memory and thinking

Pg 50 #1-5

1. What is the difference between sensation and perception?

Sensation is the process that activates our sense receptors and enables them to transmit signals to the brain . Perception is the process that allows us to select, organize, and interpret sensory signals

2. What three factors influence our perception?

The object, the surroundings or background of the object and the feelings of the person who is perceiving.

3. In what ways can human perception be compared with a video camera? In what ways are they different?

The video camera and humans can both reproduce the event or object being seen and heard, but the human can decide instantly on its meaning and whether to forget it, remember it, or respond to it

b) Explain why human perception is so unique and why it is so important?

Human perception is so unique because we can detect the smallest stimulus and decide quickly on what it means to us. Each individual perceives things differently depending on several factors such as physical make-up and past experiences

4. Imagine yourself walking through a haunted house. Describe the three factors that would influence your perception

Objects- objects inside the house

Background and surroundings- flickers of light in the darkness, short faint sounds, cool drafts of air

Experience of Feelings- fear, nervousness

4b. Explain how sensation and perception are related to how you would experience your walk through the haunted house

Haunted house creators strategically place stimuli to heighten our senses. Also, the stimuli they choose have negative connotations for most people. This type of stimuli conditions people to respond with fear because they are accustomed to assessing their environment and being wary of danger

5. Doctored photos, computer generated imagery. Shocking words and visuals to grab ones attention

Pg 52 #1-2

1. From what two sources does all behavior stem?

Experience and instincts

2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of learned and innate behavior?

Learned behavior is adaptable and can be changed, but one must learn for a number of years as a child and be nurtured by willing guardians.

Innate behavior is instinctive and part of one's being. Although it is necessary for survival, it is difficult to change or control when we are confronted by new conditions

Pg 57 #1-3 4b

1. In a brief paragraph, explain the difference between operant and classical conditioning

Classical conditioning is learning to transfer a natural response from one stimulus to another. A conditioned stimulus is used to change the unconditioned response to a conditioned response.

Operant conditioning is the use of reinforcement to change a behavior. If positive reinforcement is used, the behavior is likely to be continued.

2. What are the major elements of observational learning?

Attention, retention, reproduction and motivation

3. Which form of learning, conditioned or observational, is more important when learning how to dance or play tennis?

Observational learning is more important when learning how to play tennis or dance. In order to understand and reproduce the very complex actions of tennis or dancing, one must observe others

4b. How would you use operant conditioning to train a dog to fetch a ball, sit on command, or come when called?

Operant conditioning uses positive or negative reinforcement to shape behavior. Students would use a positive reinforcement (treat, praise) when the dog performed the correct behavior. Gradually, the dog would learn that this behavior is desirable and leads to rewards.

Pg 62 # 1, 3

1. Define three different types of memory and provide your own example for each

Episodic- would include memories from the past

Semantic- knowledge of how the world works (answering a ringing phone)

Procedural- reminders of how to perform an action (riding a bike)

3. Compare and contrast short term memory and long term memory by providing two similarities and two differences

Short term memory and long term memory items can be effectively stored by associating information with mental pictures. Both can be recalled with more ease if the information has personal meaning.

However, short term memory can only retain seven items for 20 seconds, whereas long term memory can retain an infinite amount of information for an indefinite period of time

Pg 66 #1, 2, 4, 6

1. Define and contrast the three types of reasoning

Deductive reasoning starts with a general principle and applies it to a specific situation. One begins with two premise statements, accepted as truth. The third concluding statement contains the information from the previous two statements and therefore must be true

Inductive Reasoning

Moves from the specific to the general. It also begins with two premise statements. One is a specific observation while the second is general information. The concluding statement is not absolute truth but more hypothetical in nature

Dialectical Reasoning

Involves evaluating to opposing points of view. There may be more than one solution.

2. Explain 4 strategies for solving problems

Trial and Error- trying different approaches until one works

Hypothesis Testing- testing a hypothesis and measuring its success

Rule of Thumb- using a general rule based on past experiences and acquired knowledge

Insight- suddenly gaining understanding or a new idea after a period of deep thought

4. Which problem solving strategy best applies to each of the following problems?

Organizing a term paper- rule of thumb, hypothesis testing

Solving a math problem- trial and error, hypothesis testing, rule of thumb, insight

Making your money last until the end of the week- rule of thumb, trial and error

Choosing the best route to your destination- hypothesis testing, rule of thumb, Insight

6. Categorize each of the following as deductive, inductive or dialectical reasoning

Since all human beings live on Earth, and I am a human being, I must be on earth- Deductive

Most people who use the SQ3R method (Survey, Question, Read, Recite, Review) improve their reading comprehension. I will try the SQ3R method. I will probably do better on the upcoming test- Inductive

I know that you believe in learning through observation. Personally, I think that repeating ideas improves learning. But I am coming to see the value of the arguments you made- dialectical

House cats are members of the feline group. This animal is my house is a cat. Therefore she is a feline- deductive

Pg 69 #1-3

1. What two reasons do researchers give for why we sleep?

Replenish chemicals used during the waking hours and to release growth hormones, especially the early stages of one's development.

2. Provide two examples of what can happen to someone who is deprived of sleep

irritable, inattentive, hand tremors, vulnerable to disease

3. Describe the four stages of sleep

first stage is light sleep. As time passes, we sink into deeper levels of sleep until stage 4, a very deep sleep. Then, we resurface through the levels, going through a period of REM sleep that indicates we are dreaming. We experience these cycles about every 90 minutes, but stage 4 occurs more briefly, and REM sleeps occurs more frequently as we draw closer to morning.